A. Churchill; 7th. B. F. Hall and W. Clark; 8th, E. G. Spaul ding and W. E. Keep.

Committee on Nominations: Committee on Nominations:

1st District, N. P. Thayer; 2d. J. Humpbreys; 3d. J. B. Taylori, 4th, E. W. Mersan; 5th, 16th S. Seleock; 6th, M. H. Orisell, 7th, John S. Wander; 8th, A. Van Kleck; 8th, S. S. Gimsell, 7th, John S. Wander; 8th, A. Van Kleck; 8th, S. S. Kleck; 19th, Ensatus Cook, 11th, J. L. Schwarzeth, 17th, R. Kurrsy; 19th, Ensatus Cook, 11th, J. C. Clark; 15th, B. S. Flood; 18th, Edward Diedd; 17th, J. C. Clark; 15th, B. S. Flood; 18th, Havey Doolite; 17th, J. C. Clark; 15th, E. Gherr 48th, Havey Doolite; 17th, J. R. Buckley; 18th, Coherr 48th, Havey Doolite; 17th, N. F. McCarty; 18th, C. P. Granger; 2dd, A. en Manroe; 2sd, P. H. McGraw; 2sth, S. W. Rocc; 28th, B. S. Hill; 2ch, Chas, Cott; 3th, 2sth, E. S. P. Alica; 28th, B. S. Hill; 2ch, Chas, Cott; 3th, Martin Eutts; 3ist C. Mets; 32d, A. J. Rocc.

Maccardian and D. C. Littleichen, ware and

Mesers. S. Foote and D. C. Littlejohn were appointed a Committee to inform the Republican Convention of the appointment of the above Committees. A letter was read from E W. Leavenworth, Secre-

tary of State, declining a renomination. Mr. E. G. Spaulding also announced that he could not

accept a renomination.

Henry C. Miles offered a protest against the action of the Convention signed by H. C. Miller from the XVI h Assembly District; Benedict Lewis from the XIIth; Charles S. Tappan from the IVth; W. H. Spacks from the Hild, and M. C. Fordham from the Ist. Mr. W. L. Sessions moved that the protest be referred to the Committee having charge of Gov. Hant's

letter [Cheers and laughter]. Moses H. Grinnell moved that the name of Ma Toppan, which appears on the protest, be stricken from the Committee on Resolutions. Carried, with great applause, and the Chair named Mr. Grinnell in

his place. Joseph Blunt, Esq , from the Republican Convention, then announced that the Committee on Resoluintions from that Convention was present to confer with the Whig Committee, and that the Committee on Nominations from the same Convention were await ing the Whig Committee at Wieting Hall.

The Convention then arjourned to 7 P. M. EVENING SESSION.

The Convention at 7 P. M. reassembled, and was addressed by H. C. Goodwin of Madison. He said the principles once beld by the Whig party are n longer the issues upon which the people are now called to decide. The objects then contended for have passed away and Whigs are to act upon a question which has enlisted the sympathies of mea of all parties—the prohibition of the extension of Slavery. He continued to speak in favor of fusion at considerable length.

A Committee was then appointed to wait upon th several Committees and ascertain when they would During the absence of the Committee, Mr. Spooner

of Kings addressed the Convention. His remarks were mainly on Slavery, and favoring a combination to prevent its extension.

The Committee appointed to ascertain when the several Committees would be ready to report, announced that they were not likely to report till Thursday morning, whereupon the Convention adjourned until 9 A. M. Thursday.

The Committees on Candidates will probably report the following list to both Conventions:

For Engineer several names are mentioned. Mr.

Bissell is brother of the former Commissioner of that name. Mr. Bailey is editor of The Tectotaler, and was formerly of The Liberty Press. SYRACUSE-Midnight.

It is now reported that Silas M. Burroughs has been agreed on as Canal Commissioner and George Geddes State Engineer. The Committee will confer further in

the morning and changes may be made. The Committee on Resolutions agree on all points except the prohibition of Slavery. The minority wish to omit any expression on the subject, and will offer a separate report if resolutions are adopted favoring

THE KNOW-NOTHING CONVENTION. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

Aunums, Wednesday, Sept. 26-11:10 P.M. The Delegates to the Know-Nothing Convention having finished their business, commenced returning to their homes at an early hour this morning, and a night there was hardly a vestige of Know-Nothingism in the city. There is some grumbling about the ticket by those who are disappointed, but generally the nominations are satisfactorily spoken of by the Delegates.

They had a jolly time last night, and consequently there was a number of sore heads this morning.

There was a public meeting at S auford Hall this afternoon and evening, but it was a failure. Speeches were made by S. Hammonby, and of course by Mr. mann. There was not much enthusiasm.

To the Associated Press.
AUSURN, Wednesday, Sept. 26-1 A. M. The following additional nominations have been

made and complete the ticket:

State Prison Inspector......WM. A. RUSSVLL, Washington.

Judges of Court Applis. *W. CAMPBELL, New-York.

*For the long term. *For short term.

The nominations were all made unanimous and the

Convention adjourned size die.

SENATORIAL NOMINATION.

STRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1855. The Whig and Republican Senatorial Convention for the Oswego and Madison District, held here today, nominated M. Lindley Lee of Fulton as the fusion candidate. Lee has formerly acted with the

ACCEPTANCE OF JULIUS ROCKWELL.

Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1855.

A letter has been received from Julius Rockwell, accepting the nomination of the Fusion or Republican party for Governor. He declares his opinion based upon his experience in Congress that the Whig party as a national party has ceased to exist, and he ex-presses a hope that the Republicans of the Free States may unite and form a national party.

The struggle, if brief or protracted, will not, be thinks, break up the Union. The more carnest it be the less danger of that; but if it results in the estab lishment of Slavery as a national institution, the seeds of decay and dissolution will be planted. The acpeptance of Mr Rockwell of the fusion nomination, makes it very doubtful if the Whigs will adopt him at their Convention on Tuesday next.

NEW-JERSEY STATE TEMPERANCE CON-

VENTION. TEESTOS, N. J., Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1855. The New-Jersey State Temperance Convention met here to-day, and organized by the appointment of E. R. Bullock of Hunterdon, as President.

The Committee on Business reported the following

1. That the havages of the common legalized tradic in intoxi who regards the welfare of his country and the rights bursaity.

2. That they adhere to the prohibitory principle as right, grea-

and true.

3. That the apposition to prohibitory laws comes from persons interested in the traffic, and not from the people generally
4. That they desire nething but what is perfectly in accordance with the Constitution of the State and the natural right

of every man.

5. They are arished that a Prohibitory Liquer Law, reasonable and moderate in its provisions, will be approved by the popular voice, and enforced without difficulty. These resolutions were discussed and adopted.

Wm. H. Burleigh of New-York addressed the Convention up to the adjournment. The United States Circuit Court, Judge Grier pre-

siding, met vesterday. In the case of John S. Hager of New-York against John R. Thompson, E. A. Stevens, and others, Directors of the Napoleon and New-Brunswick Steamboa Navigation Company's a motion to require defendants to produce the Company's books and the books of W. H. Gatzner, to enable plaintiff to prove that he had been defrauded as a stockholder in the settlement, the Court decided that the Company's books were as much plaintiff as theirs; but that he could not company to the They would be no evidence against other parties. The facts could be no evidence against other parties. The facts could be got at by subpensing Mr. Gatzmer or the President of the Company as witnesses.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Sept. 26-Midnight. The weather here is clear and calm, but there are as yet no signs of the America, now in her twelfth

FURTHER FROM MEXICO.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1-55. The New-Orleans papers of Thursday last are received, and contain Tampico dates to the 1st inst. The revolution against the Government had been

participated in at Tampico, and the plan of Ayut'a

adopted. The Government of Carrera had been recognized, The San Antonio Sentinel says that the American Boundary Survey found no gold in the Mesida Valley territory, but the Mexicans reported its existence near Santa Cruz. Rich sliver ore had been found, how-

ever, in great abundance by the surveying party. FROM NEW-MEXICO.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1855. We have received dates from Santa Fe to the 1st inst, but there is no news of special interest.

The mail party saw but few Indians and they all sppeared friendly. The Indian relations in New-Mexico were assuming a better aspect. Treaties had been formed with the Mescalves, Navagos and Capate tahs, and other tribes had appointed a meeting with ne Governor. Some United States recruits arrived at Fort Union

on the 17th July.

A fire at Little Arkansas had nearly destroyed the

Captains Bowen and Whittlesey and Lieut, Davidson left on the 6th for the States

Col. Summer left Fort Lesvenworth on the 20th inst., for the Plains with seven companies of troops.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN VIRGINIA.

Baltimore, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1855. The boat from Norfo'k this morning reports an improvement in the health both of that city and of

At Norfolk on Tuesday there were 30 deaths and 1: new cases, and at Portsmouth only 4 deaths and 2 Cool weather was having a very favorable effect on

the diminution of the new cases

THE YELLOW FEVER IN LOUISIANA. NEW-OBLEASS, Monday, Sept. 24, 1855. The jellow fever, as an epidemic, may be considned all over in this city-the deaths from it during the

The fever is raging badly at Alexandria, and many cases are reported along the Red, Onachita and Chafalaya Rivers.

past week amounting to 89, out of a total of 214 from

FROM RIO JANEIRO.

FROM RIO JANEIRO.

Ballimore, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1855.

An arrival from Rio Janeiro brings dates to the 4th of August. The stock of coffee was reduced, and prices were firm. United States lots were quoted at 4,300 at 4,500 for good firsts, and 4,600 for superiors. 4 300 a 4 500 for good firsts, and a 1500 for superious Freights nominal at 800 a 21. Serfing Exchange, 27 prem. The following vessels were left in port. Ship Mesunticook, from New York, loading for San Fran-cisco, White Squal, watting caro; Canvas Back, loading for New York. Barks Japarilla from New York; Ellen Morrison, from Philadelphia; Mary Sawyer, from Hoston; Meteor, from Banger—all discharging. Brig Elizabeth, from New York, dis-charging.

DEDICATION OF A NEW MASONIC HALL. PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1855.
The Masonic parade this morning on the occasion of the dedication of the new Masonic Hall was a of the dedication of the new Masonic Hall was a grand affair. About 4,000 members of the Order were in the procession, exclusive of numerous bands. Dele-gations were present from the Grand Lodges of Mas-sechusetts, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Vir-ginia, District of Columbia, South Carolina and Illi-nois, and from a number of subordinate lodges in the synthylogists States and towns.

The procession marched to Independence-square, where interesting ceremonies were performed. An ode composed for the occasion was sung by a powerful choir assisted by an orchestra. A prayer by the Rev. their assisted by an orders a. A player Mr. Chambers, Grand Caaplain, was offered up, and was followed by an oration from James King of Pittsburgh. Music by the choir and a benediction closed the proceedings in the Square. The procession then re-formed and marched to the new Hall, which the Grand Lodges will enter, while the subordinates will

The Grand Lodge and delegates from other States are to have a banquet in the Hall this evening.

THE GREAT INDIA RUBBER CASE. Thenron, N. J., Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1855. In the United States Circuit Court the case of Chas

In the United States Circuit Court the case of Chassis Goodycarys, H. H. Day, was called up this morning for trial, and the plaintiff declined a trial. The defendant was present and reasy to proceed.

The main question in the case is the title of Goodycar to the Chaffer patent before its extension. Messes, Bracy and Burebard of New-York appeared for Mr. Goodycar, and Mr. Richbar'son of New-York, T. A. Letter of Providings, and E. Marriam of Boston, for Jerks of Providence and E. Merriam of Bost Mr. Day.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT MERCHANT.

Boston, Wednesday, Sept. at the Hon. John Wells, a prominent merchant, who as filled many high public trusts in this city and state, died here last night. His age was 90.

The Know-Nothings of this State have issued a circular calling on the friends of the American move-

ment inroughout the State to elect delegates in open meetings to the State Convention. The Royal Mail S'eamship Africa sailed at noon to-day, with 111 passengers for Liverpool and 32 for Halifax. She takes ou: \$556,314 in specie.

PRESIDENT PIERCE AT HARRISBURG.

PRESIDENT PIERCE AT HARRISBURG.
HARRISBURG, Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1855.
President Pierce arrived here at 12 o'clock to-day, and was received with a national salute.

The President and suite, accompanied by a committee, visited the Fair grounds at 2 o'clock this aftermoon, and were received by James Gowen, President of the State Agricultural Society, who welcomed President Pierce in an appropriate speech. The President replied at length, complimenting the Managers of the Fair on the splendid development of the resources of Pennsylvania, & 2. Gov. Pollock followed, and Gov. Bigler also delivered a speech. Visitors are still arriving.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.
Tolero, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1855.
The 1 o clock A. M. train from Chicago ran off the track one mile from this city. Four persons were in jured—the Baggage-master, it is thought, fatally. The accident was caused by a switch being left open.

A fire occurred at Flint, Mich., on Monday last, destroying an entire block on Mainet. Loss estimated at \$50,000. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT FLINT, MICHIGAN.

AN INVENTORS' EXHIBITION is proposed in Boston, to open in the large new building in Green-st. near Bowcoin-square on the 22d of October. -All sorts of devices for cheapening Power or rendering Labor more effective will be displayed, under the management of practical mechanics-Ithiel Richardson, President; Elizur Wright, Secretary: Col. Wm. Beals, Superin-

tendent. The Circular says:

"The entire proceeds of the exhibition after paying the unavoidable expenses and reserving ten per cent to form a fund for the ulterior purposes of the association, will be divided among the exhibitors according to the contributions. on, will be civided among the exhibitors according o the merit and attractiveness of their contributions, y a Committee cheen by themselves. These terms is believed, are more favorable to exhibitors than my hitherto enjoyed by them, and they cannot fail to any hitherto edjoyed by them, and they cannot fall to meet the cordinal approbation of all original inventors and actual producers, when it is stated that the asso-ciation designs to devote all the funds it may a quire to promote the interests of inventors and mechanis-first by making adequate provision for future exhibi-tions, and secondly by establishing a weekly or monthtions, and secondly by establishing a weekly or monthly journal which shall serve as a fit organ for the inventive talent of New-England. It starts upon, and
means to stick to the principle that the bees themselves have the first claim on the sweets as well as the
honors of their own honey. If the history of past exhibitions is any test of the interest which the intelligent people of New-England take in the inventive
genius and artistic skill of their fellow-citizens, it will
be entirely the faul of those among us distinguished
for such talents if they do not retire from this with
something more substantial in their pockets than lithographic diplomas and something more satisfactory eraphic diplomas and something more satisfactory than settled or ausesttled bills of expense.

-Here are good ideas, which will ultimately win their way, though we don't believe the exhibiting laventors will make their fortunes this time. Still, if there is anything to be made from such exhibitions, they ought to make it, and we rejoice to hear that they will try to secure it. Every generous heart will wish them success.

MR. BOKER'S "FRANCESCA DA RIMINI" AT THE BROADWAY.

The Broadway Theater was last night filled with one of the best anciences of the resson, to witness the first performance of Mr. Boker's new tragedy of Francisca da Rimini, a notice of which was published in yesterday's Thinuxe. The principal characters were Lanciatto (Mr. Davenport), and Paolo Mr. Larergan), sons of Malatesta (Mr. Whiting). ord of Rimini; Francesca (Mad. Ponisi), daughter of Guido Mr. Canolli, lord of Ravenns; and Pepe (Mr. Fisher). Malatesta's jester. The curtain rose upon a hall in the ducal palace of Ravenna, with Guido and the Cardinal Vecchino, and their attendants. The former declares his intention of espousing his daughter to Lancietto of Rimini, in order to put an end to the fend between the Guelphs and the Ghibellines, the latter baying fared the worst in their battles. The brilliancy of the first scene, and the historical accuracy of the costumes and properties showed that the play had been conscientiously put upon the stage, and prepared the andience to give it a kindly recep-The scene then shifted to Rimini, and the blue and orange colors of the Guelphs were substituted for the red and white of the Goibellines. The gray old Majatesta communicates the proposed alliance to Lanciotto, who at first refuses, but is at last over come by the persussion of his father and the entreaties of his brother Paolo, and yields. Mr. Davenport looked the character of Lauciotto admirably, and but for an eccasional want of familiarity with the language, did justice to the author's conception. The morbid sensitiveness and self-depreciation of the hunchback-his passionate pride and keen sense of honor-his lurking mistrust and burning susceptibility to ridicule or injury—which form the metaphysical groundwork of the tragic story, were all faithfully represented. The first act closes with Paolo's departure for Ravenca, to bring Francesco to Rimini, Lanciotto fusing to exhibit his misshapen body to the ridicule of his enemies, the Ghibel ines.

The second act opens with Paolo's arrival at Ravona, where Francesca, who supposes him to be Lancuotto, loves him at first sight. This mistake is encouraged by old Guido, whose interest requires the marriage to be consummated. The attachment is reciprocal, and Paolo struggling between his love to Francesca and his duty to his prother Lanciotto, who s overcome by a gloomy presentiment of evil, still shrinks from the marriage, and even after Francesca's arrivel in Rimini, and the friendly meeting of the lords of the rival houses, offers to release her from the engagement, and yet grant Ravenna the peace which the nuptials were intended to insure. Guido mistrusts his declaration, and obliges his daughter to consent, apparently with her own free will. Pepe, the court jester, a character which was capital ly rendered by Mr. Fisher, plays the most im portant subordinate part. Having been struck by both the brothers, he vows revenge, and his covert taunts increase the mistrust and melancholy of Lanciotto. The interest of the tragedy is cumulative, but lies in the passions which it illustrates, rather than in the plot, which, beside being exceedingly simple, is for the most part known to the audience. The house, which had listened with marked attention, showed a decided enthusiasm at the close of the third act, when Mr. Davenport was called upon the stage. The prin cipal incident in the fourth act was the marriage of Francesca and Lancistto, after which Mr. Davesport was again summoned before the curtain. The play terminates with the death of the lovers-a denone ment perhaps too deeply tragic to stir the popular sympathy. Familiar as is the story, its fatefu end still retains something of that shock of horror which

made the iren Dante swoon. The scenery was very good, and the costumes, as we have said, unusually accurate. Mr. Davenport and Madame Ponisi were called out again at the close, after which there were loud cries for "Boker!" The author at last made his appearance in one of the proscenium boxes, and made his how to the audience. The play may be considered entirely successful; it will be repeated to-night, and will probably be kept upon the stage for some time. Mr. Beker has shown much boldness in dealing with so familiar a theme, and has every reason to be satisfied with his success. We shall endeavor to give hereafter a more critical example. ination of his performance.

CITY POLITICS.

FLEVENTH WARD WING NOMINATIONS. The Whig Charter Convention of the Eleventh Ward has made the following nominations: For Couneilman XXIXth District, Wm. C. Barber; for Coun cilman XXXth District, Wm Duryea; for Councilman XXXIst District, Benjamin P. Rhodes; for Council man XXXIId District, John Steinfeldt; for Assessor,

The Know-Nothings of the same Ward have nomi nated George H. Raymond (who was defeated as their candidate for Alderman last year) for Councilman of the XXXIst District. The other Know-Nothing nominations in that Ward have been before published in

FIFTEENTH WARD WHIG CHARTER CONVENTION. The Whig Charter Convention of the Fifteenth Ward met last evening at Constitution Hall, No. 650 Broadway. James W. Underhill presided. Mr. Saml. G. Acton was appointed Secretary. The Convention then proceeded to fill the vacancies existing in the Delegation. The Chair stated that Mr. Vermilye, the present Councilman from the XXXIXth District de.

ined being a candidate for such office. The following persons were unanimously nominated: For Councilman XXXIXth District W. T. B. Milliken; for Councilman XLth District, John H. Hillyer; for Counci man XLIst District, Otis D. Swan; for Assessor, Norris H. Phelps: for School Commissioner, Wm. N. Blakeman; for School Trustees, Jos B. Varnum, Jr.; Dr. S. L. Griswold.

HARD-SHELL CITY AND COUNTY NOMINATIONS, The Democratic (Hard-Shell) Convention met last evening at No. 663 Broadway, for the purpose of making nominations for City and County officers,

Augustus Schell, President, in the chair. After the transaction of some preliminary business, a motion was put as to whether the Convention should vote by ballot or viva voce, which resulted as follows: Ballot, 42: viva voce, 61. The members of the Convention were then requested to vote for Corporation

The Secretary stated that the name of Mr. Morton had been withdrawn. The vote having been taken, the President an-

Mr Haskin was declared nominated for Corporation

Counsel.

The next vote taken was for County Clerk with the followit g result: Eichard B. Connolly........82 | James M. March.... The President declared Mr. Connolly nominated. The roll was then called and the members requested to

Mr. Melatyre was declared nominated. The vote for Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies esulted as follows: 57 | B. B. Purdy

vote for Sheriff. The result was as follows:

Mr. Selah was declared nominated. The roll was next called for nominations for Street Commissioner, and resulted as follows;

The President declared H. H. Howard unanimously nominated. A viva voce vote was then taken for Controller, and Philip W. Enge was unanimously nominated. Dr. Alexander Vache was unanimously nominated

for the office of City Inspector. Godfrey Gunther was unanimously nominated for the office of Goversor of the Alms House. The vote was then taken for Coroner with the folowing results:

Dr F. D. Connery The President declared Mesers, Connery, Withelm, Whelan, and Gamble, ensuimously nominated.

After the passage of some unimportant resolution,

the Convention adjourned.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT HARD-SHELL CONVEN-TioN.

This Convention met last night at O'Donnell's, corper of Third-av, and Twentieth-st., Mr. J. Lynch of the Twenty-first Ward in the chair, and Mr. J. H. Anthon of the Eighteenth Ward, Secretary. Upon attempting to organize for the transaction of the business of the evening it was found that one member from he delegation, each of the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Ward were absent. As a full attendance of the Delegates is exceedingly desirable, if was deemed proper o postpone all action for the precent, and the Convention accordingly adjourned to Thursday, Oct. 4, at

the same place. THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION A Convention of Democratic delegates was held ast evening at No. 98 Chrystie st., M. Letzeiser presiding. The object of the meeting was the discussion of the claims and merits of the various Democratic candidates for State and County offices, preparatory to the selection of a ticket which it is hoped may se ure the entire cooperation of the German Democrats. An address was read, which is to be communicated to the Hard and Soft Conventions, stating that the Germars do not act as Germans but as Germans born in America, and requesting that the nominees for the offices of Coronor and Governor of the Alms House bo selected from the ranks of the German Democrats. The address also went it strong against the Know-Nothings and the Prohibitory Law, and expectly arged the recessive of an amicable unit n upon a strong unanimetaly adopted as expressing the sense of the Convention

A resolution was brought forward by Gustav Schoenke of the Seventeenth Ward, requesting that a candicates wishing to secure the support of this Convention should appear at the next meeting and declare their position and principles. This resolution was unanimously carried. The meeting then adjourned until again convened

by order of the President. BROOKLYN POLITICS.

A cancus of the Soft-Shell Democrats was held at Post's Hotel last evening. Both Western and Eastern Districts were represented. The object appeared to be to arrange a division of the candidates to be nominated between the two sections of the city so as to satisfy both. An arrangement, it is believed, was concluded by which the candidate for Register is to be taken from the Western District in exchange for some other lucrative office. The caudidates for this office are Judge Moore and Sheriff Lott, both from the Western District. The latter is a Soft. THE REPUBLICANS.

The Republicans of Brooklyn are making arrangements to nominate a District and full City and County ticket. They have called a meeting for Saturday night to ratify the Syracuse nominations.

FORNEY IN THE FIELD.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

LANCASTER, Penn., Sept. 25, 1855. Last evening, "at the solicitation of his political and private friends, Colonel John W. Forney delivered an address in this city on "Intolerance in Religion and Politics," with, of course, a special application to the present condition of the political world. The Colonel came as a special agent to make an effort to unite the Whig and Democratic parties in support of the bogus Democracy against Know-Nothingism, so as to secure if possible the election of an Administration Sepator by our next Legislature, and his address was a most hearty effort in that direction.

As if to atone for his former errors in this his early home, he glorified Daniel Webster and beslavered Henry Clay, and invoked the spirit of Protestantism Henry Clay, and invoked the spirit of Protestantism and Christian charity to stay the bigoted intolerance of Know-Nothingism, in a style so eloquent and apparently so shares, what are whose hat in Lagraster, where the recollection of his editorial blackguant and sectial profligacy is as tresh as of vesterday, the Colonel might have been received as a reformed and ponitontial politician. He made no mention of his "Forrest Lotte." It may be a matter of interest to his future bloggrapher to know that in 1-40 Col. Forney, then an editor in this city, received from the ladies of Lagraster a red fishnel petitions as mark of esteem, expressive of their appreciation of his public and private virtues. He has never, I believe, paraded it among his numer ous tropbies, but I doubt not it is carefully preserved and that therefore this information may aid the speculations of tone future antiquarian.

Politics here are "a a muddle." Whigs, Democrats, and Know-Nothings have each their own ticket, and ecction day will wirness a beautiful triangular duel.

election day will witness a beautiful triangular disc.

The Know-Nothings have adopted all the platforms extant, both Pro and Anti Slavery, so as to accommodate
the world, and have, moreover, thrown off all pretended secrecy and come out as Americans. It is all
in vain, however. They have the poorest of all the ckets, and the people, released from party tramels will for once vote on their own ju comfiture of doughfaced bigotry.

VIRGINIA WATERING PLACES-SOR-ROWS OF A TRAVELER.

Extract from Private Correspondence to The Tribune.

SALT SULPHUR SPRINGS, Va., Aug. 20, 1855. I am afraid, my dear L---, you are tired of waiting for my impressions of Virginia. I have not been able

to write to you before.

I am almost afinid to tell you that we are all disappointed in Virginia watering places. You will say gain I do not "take the goods the gods provide; but I assure you such is not the case. We all came with great expectations of everything except the accommodations, and even those failed to equal the reality in most instances. We were at Bath Alum but one day. It is a foriorn spot and only used as a stepping-place, except by invalids. The Spring is walled in like a dungeon. Next in order came the Warm Springs, and there we remained two weeks and erjoyed ourselves. The situation was lovely, the house well kept, (by a Yankee housekeeper,) and the Bath a large pool of ever-changing water, such a lexury as only those can realize who have bathed in that crystal stream. There was no company and no agreeable people; all were rushing on to the "White "Sulphur," to be there in time for the season. Last Thur-day we most unwillingly left our pleasant restring place for the White Sulphur, notwithstanding we many times each day saw travelers returning who repetted horrors uttoid in consequence of the number of guests and the paucity of provisions. En route we saw the Hot Springs, a disagreeable, uninviting-looking place. The beths looked as if no one could enter them but those to whom life was a burden, and who yet hoped for new vigor in the waters.

After a fetiging and uninteresting stage-ride of 4: that crystal stream. There was no company and no

yet hoped for new vigor in the waters.

After a fatiguing and uninteresting stage-ride of 4: miles, we reached the far-famed White Sulphur Springs. The beauty of the location has not been exaggerated. Nature has done everything and art nothing. Rowsof fefore-looking cabins, a kitchen, dining room and lake-house combined [whence issues anything but a savory smell]; a bull room house, a reception-room and stables, are reattered in every direction over what might be a magnificent park, obstructing the view everywhere. There are lovely trees, but the walks are neglected, and only a few private cottages are pretty.

such for the exterior. The interior we did not so much of the extra surly host said, "visitors were roll-hope to see, for a surly host said, "visitors were roll-ing in so fast there was not a corner to be had." We were informed we might register our names, to be our were informed we might register our names, to be admitted within a week, when a vacancy might occur, the list being already pretty well filled with expectants, and meantime we might find quarters in one of three miserable-looking hotels about a mile off. As we drove away the host remarked, he "might take the "lackes in, if all would consent to share one room, "provided the gentlemen would be packed, and sleep "with a pillow on the boards. This all declined, and off we drove to seek the promised quarters, which that man knew to be filled to overflowing as well as we did, when, after driving an hour, we returned to claim. when, after driving an hour, we returned to claim ospitality. Still we were stout hearted and lived in hope, forgetting we might die of famine. The com-pany was very gay, and although there was but little beauty, and indeed the great majority of gueers in ap-pearance most ordinary, we determined to stay a week

at least after coming so far, that we might not take the prejudices of others.

the prejudices of others.

The first tea rather gave a shock to our resolution; but though everything was bad, and there was not ball rhough, we thought a fast night prove beneficial. In this frame of mind we went to cinner, having stood en the dann ground with the rest of the company rather continues to be ready to sit does the noment the doors were opened. Those who do not observe this costom usually go without dinner. You have traveled L.—, in the remote interior of Penner Ivania, and must remember the houses at which you have stopped, and yet I assure you I accer was in one where the provisions were so bad, so int lenably cooked, and the table so dirty, as at the White Suigh in S, riege to Virgitia. Add to this that there really was not provision for more than four hundred of copie. while the guests numbered eight hundred.

As to servants, there were estated and a state of the half an hour after dinner we were in an extra, on our way to the "Old Sweet Springs." Every one we saw at the White Sulphur was scolding, discontented, and only those who went for the waters, and the votatics of fashion, rould stay longer than two or three

The owners are said to be deeply in debt; so while of impervement. Thin, s have been getting worse for years, and now this senson so me to have artained for extreme of horrors. At the Old Sacet Springs we found plenty to eat, but everything a confortable, the attendance bad, the place intersety het, without a tree tear, and the company of the most ordinary description, with bails a cozen exception. Not being disposed to tarry there, we came here and find these "Sait Sulliphus Springs" a great improvement upon any we have visited since leaving the Warm Springs. The situation is levely, in a narrow valley, shat in by lead heighting mountains; and here we shall remain some days, until we turn homeward, seing the Natural Bridge and Weir's Cave on the way.

Oh! L., how disap ointed I have been in these Southerners. The men are common looking and rough generally, unless they have been out in the world, and the women are perfectly upedmoated and insignificant,

the women are period by uneducated and insignificant, with an inordinate idea of Southern superiority. They all talk able—of people not things—do not know how to think, having lived all their lives sout out from contee with others, and in many places seeing some the with others, and in many places seeing starcely in a wapaper—and for the sake of fivently and fashing tracticed at the "Walle tabbaik to they be impositioned, living like anything but halles and gentlemen Why, no Northerner would ever subject binnelf secund time to such harrow, lof which in this letter fate not tell you half, and then the evil mus have not remedied long ago.

ALLEGHANY MOUNTAIN TIMBER.

There is an extensive field for profitable enterprise

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. ALTOONA, Blair Co., Pa., Saturday, Sept. 15.

in the manufacture of various wooden wares fro superior timber growing upon the Alleghany slopes, Timber is to be found in nearly every portion of the Union, but not of the best quality, nor in positions which afford all the necessary materials to drive the business and make up ma ufactured articles complete at the lowest possible cost. After several years spent professionally in the study of economical resorts and appliances for the successful operation of arts belonging to the iron trade, in which I have necessarily studied the nature and bistery of our best timber for various implements and wares, I am confident there is no portion of the Union which presents as many facilities for the economical manufacture of wooden articles in their variety as this district of country. This is evident upon consideration of the leading facts. It will seem curious to many to learn that many manufactures of wood are necessarily carried on in the East to supply the extensive Western country, or that timber sent there for the best carriages, carts, wagons, and farming implements in general, as their timber has grown too fast for strength and durability. Many of there articles are made no' far from the seaboard, of timber brought down from the mountain regions at considerable cost, and sout back over the same route to go to the far West. I will briefly note the various points where the study of economy shows that every desirable facility within the gift of nature is at command in this region. The variety of timber now growing here, and fit for the very best uses, includes about all found in the Union. Hickory, oak, ash, maple, clr, sycamore, beach, black wainut, cherry, cedar, chesnut, spruce, hemlock, and pine, are all found of their various species, with the firmest and closest fiber. Here are the meetings of several great geological areas, which afford tracts of soil specially adapted to these trees in their best estate. There are mountains of limestone with slopes and valleys of its soil, sandstones and argulaceous recks with their soils, and there and orgaliaceous rocks with their soils, and there are numeric existed bartom lends, which specially rocked some of the lighter fibered woods, clare, soil oaks and natice, black walnut and cherry. The hill sides, without doubt, produce as good timber for strength, durability, and various special purposes, as can be found in the world. There is already an abundance of second growth timber for the best purposes, and the first is mitable for numerous uses, as staves and builties.

already affording thesp machinery and materials, invites the thou-and hardware and other iron manuin vites the thou-and hardware and other iron manufacturers to their most economical production. On the east are the great basins of anthracite, on the west boundless fields of bituminous coal; both within easy and cheap transit, with abundance of railroad and and cheap transit, with abundance of ranged and canal facilities. On the east is the scaboard, and with it the foreign market; on the west the unlimited demand of the best class of consumers, who are calling for it calculable quantities of articles which must either be obtained from the east already manufactured or in for it calculable quantities of arriers which must chire be obtained from the cast already manufactured or in the raw ma'crial. At a giance it must be evident to those in many of the trades, that some manufactured articles can be transported hence profitably and sold at a pine which may not exceed the usual cost of timber in those markets. For this we expect all the economical resorts in the curing of timber, and in manufacturing, are to be applied. The quantity of timber growing on these slopes is truly inexhaustible; for hundreds of thousands of acres are unfit for tillage, while the timber grown is of the best quality. Good trees are reproduced every twenty five years, and no timber is required for fuel that is fit for other purposes, as coal is to be had at a price which makes it more economical than wood at the cheapest rates, even to the cost of cutting, hading and preparing for use. For power there are streams in abundance, though steam power has special advantage where fuel is as cheap as in this region, as it allows of locations adapted to easy shipment, and ready access to towns for supplies, labor and tenements. Building materials of all kinds are here as cheap and of as good quality as can be are here as cheap and of as good quality as can be found anywhere on the globe—pine and other timber, freestone and limestone of the best qualities and easily wrought, common and fire clays for brick and other uses, lime and sand, all in abundance. Labor should and will be cheap in this country, for all the necessaries of life can be obtained below the average for the Union. Wheat, corn, potatoes, mests, indeed all farm products, must be afforded at low rates from the farm products, must be afforded at low rates from the extensive farming regions on all sides. For health this country is unsurpassed, and there is no reason why the hardiest and most useful mechanics should not thrive in their best and happiest estate among there hills, lying some 2,000 feet above the sea level. As land is now quite cheap in this country, manufactures should be started with a due regard for the moral intellectual and physical country of the faborers, all of which emanate in a greater or less degree from neathernes, garden plots and domestic conveniencies and neatness in general. The following are some of the kading manufactures which could profitably emand neatness in general. The following are some of the kading manufactures which could profitably em-pley many militors declars of capital. Carriage, om-tibus, car and cart making, complete and in parts; fearning implements and machinery; wood and iron machinery in general; casks, barrels and keys, com-tlete and in parts; moldings, turned articles, regular and irregular forms, as spokes, wood-axies, helves, tokes lasts, bedrooms and religiously activities. yokes, las's, bed-posts and rails, table legs, chair pieces, banister and fence rails, and tool-handles.

FULL DRESS AT THEATERS. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Siz: I am the wife of a clerk on a moderate salary.

Before my marriage my education and circumstance prepared me to enjoy the opera; but I married, as you advise young women-a man-not a fortune. My husband and myself prefer the opera to other amusements, and are longing for the scale of prices you have so strongly advecated.

But if it is made in admissible to attend the opera or theater in ordinary visiting costume, as you advocate in yesterday's paper,) how are we to have our tellectual treat! We cannot afford to provide a dress intellectual treat! We cannot afford to provide a dress to be used only on such occasions, and which renders a carriage necessary, though only to ride two block. Such a rule would inevitably deprive us of our greatest pleasure, or send us into the third tier to be subjected to the gaze and annoyed by the filthiness of to-bacco-chewing men. Is this a country where all can rise from small means, and yet some be debarred, by lack of a little dress, from elevating enjoyments? If so, this country is not truly democratic, and our boast

that refinements are as accessible to the poor as the Yours, respectfully, ISABELLA. Sept. 25, 1855.

THE STORM ON LAKE BORGNE.

We copy from The N. O. Picagene of Wednesday

evening. Sept 20, the following particulars of the

trible storm on Bergre:

From Prosterville to Biloxi, all along the Lake costs for as beard from the storm of last Saturday right has proved the most destructive and disastrone since that of 1819. Even that of 1837 is said not to last been equal to it, although how severs that was few who recollect it will ever forget.

From Capt. Frost of the Mobile mail steamboat have a very concise and general account.

From Capt. Frost of the Mobile mail steamboat California we have a very concise and general accumulation effects of the storm. He left the Lake end of the Flor charrain Railroad at noon on Saturday last. During the evening it commenced blowing very feesly, and by midnight the wind had increased to such a case, that Capt. Frost indeed it produce to such a Round Island, which he reached at 3 o clock on Sua-cay morning, and came to an auchor. The storm con-tinued to rage so furiously that he had to let out a sec-tion of the rage so furiously that he had to let out a secord at cher, and to lay there for sixteen hours, and consequently oid not get to Mobile until 3 o'clock on Monday morning.

At Pass Christian Bay, St. Louis, Mississippi City and Bilexi, he says, everything accessible to invest.

Biloxi. At Point Clear, however, there appears to bave been little or no damage done; and at Ocean Springs, Montrose, Hollywood, &c., nothing beyond the washing away of a wharf or two and some bathhouses. Of all the ordinary stopping places of the Mobile mail boats there is no chance left of landing anything at present except at Pascagoula and Biloxi. The California landed her passengers for the former point with case and safety, as no damage of consequence bad been experienced there.

A number of schooners, Capt. Frost reports, have been driven ashore everywhere along the whole portion of the coast visited by the storm. He states that a woman was said to have been lost on the Bay St. Louis wharf. It was believed she was a padder woman who had come thither to wait for the boat.

Sene negroes being sent out on Sunday to gather up such fragments of the wrecked wharves and bathhouses as they could, were surprised by a sudden re-

Some negroes being tent out on Sunday to gather up each fragments of the wrocked wharves and bathbourer as they could, were surprised by a sudden rate wal of the sterm, and found it necessary to use the to prevent techosch them to lash themselves to trees. Another account says that is a thorough off the labe, schore at the box, and that several small house them to lish the box, of the labe, schore at the box, and that several small house the schore at the box, and that several small house the account of the labe, are entirely lost. The storm is said to have been most severe at about 41 o'clock on Sunday morning; it did not bell until boon on that day.

Mr. J. Mussins favors us with yet another account: The Creele, he says, landed a number of passengers and some freight at the Bay about 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, the sea breaking all over the wharf. The gale increasing, Captain Post came to anohor under Henderson's Point. At about daybreak she parted her chain cable, drifted off, struck the bottom, and came very near beaching. Captain Pierre, a pilot of the inner bay, volunteered to take her into a safe harbor; and we are indebted to him for the preservation of the boat and passengers. He ran her into Wolf River, the gale increasing, but there made a safe harbor. She with difficulty held on with two anchors and a full head of steam, and laid there until about 3 o clock. She then ran out, but finding all the wharves and bath-houses gone at the Bay, returned to Jourean River, and laid there until daylight on Monday morning, when she proceeded on her trip to Ocean Springs. Every wharf and bath-house on the whole coast was gone except Brown's wharf at Bilexi. The pier-head at Walker's wharf at Ocean Springs was still standing. The pier head at Fegarden's was also partly standing. The pier head at Fegarden's was also partly standing. still standing. The pier head at Tegarden's was also partly standing, sufficient for the boat to come to at; Blue Ruin, part of the Blue Ruis, part of the premises, was blown down, killing Mr. Kobert Givens, son of George W. Givens, and a young man named Prentice of Mississippi.

THE NEW-YORK AND BALTIMORE QUARANTINE .-THE NEW-YORK AND BALTIMORE QUARANTING.—
The N. Y. Tribune of Monday says:

"The Baltimore lournals loudly complain of the rule lately adopted by the New-York Board of Health, requiring vessels from thet city to be examined at the Quarantine on their arrival here; and yet New-York vessels are subject to a similar inspection at Baltimore. We have before us a copy of a bill, dated on be 28th clt., of Dr. DeButts, Physician to the Marine Hospital at Baltimore, charging the steamer Totten of New-York \$4.00 for a bearing permit. Why should they complain af our enforcing mon their vessels a regulation which they enforce

erts similar to the above appear in several of

entercing upon their vessels a regulation which they suffice upon our "Statements similar to the above appear in several of the New York papers, with the obvious purpose of confounding the complaints brought against the uriquat and invidious action of New-York toward Baltimore, with objections to the general scope of the Quarantine regulations adopted for the protection of this port. What we have complained of in the action of New-York was the adoption of an ordinance that specially pointed out Baltimore as an infected point with which it was dangerous to hold communication, and against the commerce of which all the precautions were to be adopted that were necessary in the treatment of vessels coming from a port where an infectious or contagious disease actually prevailed. The regulations of flammore are general, applying to all vessels arriving from sea from the morths of May to November, and therefore can inflict no injury upon any one port, or off et invidicusly upon its concition of health, unless the actual prevalence of disease there should render it recessary. If the regulations of our port are onerous, or the fee collected too high, as is alleged in some of the New York papers, that is a proper subject for representation, and should be respectfully considered by us. But there is no parity in the two cases that can justify New York in bringing her objectious forward against our general regulations, made not to meet any present emergency, but existing for years back, as a set off to her unnecessary and hurtful discrimination against Baltimore. The quarantine fees collected from vessels arriving at Baltimore from the sea are applied exclusively to the maintenance of the Marine Hoegital, where passengers and seamen arriving with contagious disease upon them are received and tended. Oncrous as it may now suit the purpose of some to represent them, they do not meet the whole expense of that institution. New-York, and all other ports, we present them, they do not meet the whole expense of that institution. New above those exacted at other torus, or it our quaran-tine regulations are unnecessarily restrictive, we hope they will be reformed, so as to place our port on an equal footing with others, and enable us to invite com-merce to it on it the most advantageous terms. A cor-respondent of The New York Heraid alleges that the quarantine and barbor fees here amount to some five quarantine and barbor fees here amount to some five cents a tun upon all vessels arriving from sea during six months in the year, and that a great injury is thus inflicted upon our trade. We have no means of veri-fying this assertion by a comparison of our port charges with those of New-York or elsewhere, but hope that the subject will receive attention, and if ne-cessary a reform be secured. [Baltimore American.

TROUBLE WITH A HACKMAN .- Last night at about 11 o'clock Mr. R. B. Duyckink of No. 130 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, ergaged a hackman who gave him a card on which was printed " James McClinchy, proprietor of coach No. 171, stable 47 Bayard st.," to convey himself and family from the Erie Railroad depot, New-York, to his residence in Brooklyn. The hackman, in whose coach he placed the ladies under his charge, on arriving at Fulton Ferry on the New York side, refused to proceed any further, although it was raining violently at the time. Mr. Duyckinck declined to pay any fare unless, according to his bargain, his family was taken to their journey's end. Upon his refusal to emunerate the driver for his half completed work, he was violently attacked by the hackman and some of his riends, thrown down and treated with a good deal of violence. His companion, a Mr. Walter, an aged genti man whose gray hairs should have been respected by even a hackman, was also violen'ly set upon and abused. It is at present the intention of Mr. Duyckinck to seek a legal remedy for the abuse he has suffered if he can find the individual on whom the fault must lie.

LIBERAL PROPOSITION .- Asa C. Call of Fort Dodge, lows, is authorized to state that the proprietors a citizens of Algona, the County seat of Ko ty, in that State, are prepared to place in the hands of any competent and trustworthy man the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, conditioned that he shall raise an equal sum from other sources, for the purpose of establishing an Institution of Learning at that place. They are willing to cooperate with any man, or any Christian denomination, provided only that the school shall be conducted upon principles of liberality, and shall be equally open to all. Any further information on the subject may be had by addressing Mr. Call, at Fort Dodge.

SENATORIAL NOMINATION .- David Aldridge of Warren County has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Senator from the XIVth District,

The centemplated serenade to Mile. Rachel last evening was postponed on account of the inclemency